Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers
Year 7
Autumn Term 2

Name:
Tutor Group:

Respect • Ambition • Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 ENGLISH Knowledge Organiser – Term 2 A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

1. KEY TERMINOLOGY - STAGECRAFT

1	soliloquy	A speech in a play in which an actor speaks to themselves, often revealing their inner feelings.
2	monologue	A long speech by a single character.
3	stage directions	Instructions written by a playwright for the director and actors to follow when performing the play.
4	dramatic irony	When the audience of a play is aware of the importance of a character's words or actions but the character is not.

2. KEY TERMINOLOGY - POETRY

5	blank verse	Poetry that is written in iambic pentameter, but it does not rhyme.
6	rhymed verse	Poetry where the words at the ends of lines have the same sound.
7	prose	Ordinary writing not organised with rhymes or fixed line lengths. It is the language that people speak in.
8	metre	The rhythmical structure of a line of poetry: the pattern of syllables (or beats) in the line.
9	iambic pentameter	The rhythm or metre in a line of poetry, consisting of five iambs or 'feet'.

3. KEY TERMINOLOGY – GRAMMAR

10	pronoun	A word that you use to refer to someone or something, in place of a noun.
11	modal verbs	Verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation.
12	imperative	A sentence that begins with a verb. A command.
13	relative clause	A clause which gives information about a person or thing. They come after a noun or pronoun and begin with a relative pronoun such as who, which, where, when, whose, or that.
14	appositive phrase	An additional phrase that adds more information to a noun or noun phrase.

4. KEY TERMINOLOGY – LITERARY METHODS

15	metaphor	A comparison in which a person, object or action is used to represent or symbolise another person, object or action
16	imagery	A literary method used to create a particular image to convey the key ideas, messages or themes in a text.
17	setting	The time and place of the story, including the physical location, weather and cultural surroundings.
18	magic realism	A literary genre where magic elements are a natural part in an otherwise ordinary, realistic environment.
19	comedy	A play characterised by its humorous tone and amusing people or incidents, in which the characters ultimately triumph over adversity.
20	hyperbole	Deliberate exaggeration used for effect.
21	tone	The attitude or feelings that a character expresses through their words and the way the actor says those words.
22	simile	A literary method where a writer describes a person or thing as being similar to someone or something else
23	theme	An idea that recurs (comes up again and again) or pervades (spreads through) a work of art or a piece of literature.

5. KEY VOCABULARY

24	defy	Refuse to obey someone.
25	patriarchal	A patriarchal society, family, or system is one in which the men have all or most of the power and importance.
26	unrequited love	When someone feels love for another person, but that love is not returned.
27	gender	The state of being male or female in relation to the social and cultural roles that are considered appropriate for men and women.
28	manipulative	Someone who can skillfully force or persuade people to act in the way that they want.
29	submissive	When you obey someone without resisting.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Energy Knowledge Organiser Unit 7PE

1 Stores of energy

1	**Kinetic**	Energy stored in a moving object
2	**Elastic potential**	The potential energy stored in a stretched object that will spring back after being released
3	**Nuclear**	Energy stored in the nucleus of an atom
4	**Magnetic potential**	The potential energy stored when magnets are moved relative to one another
5	**Thermal**	Energy stored in hot objects
6	**Gravitational potential**	Energy stored in an object that is up high
7	**Chemical**	Energy stored in the bonds of substances; fuels, batteries or food
8	**Electrostatic potential**	The energy stored when charges are moved relative to one another

2 Energy pathways

1	**Mechanical**	Energy transferred by a force doing work
2	**Electrical**	Energy transferred when an electric current flows through a device
3	**Heating**	Energy transferred by conduction or convection
4	**Radiation**	Energy transferred by waves (light, sound, infrared)

3 Heat Transfer

1	Conduction	The transfer of heat through a material by particle collision
2	Convection	The transfer of heat energy through a fluid (liquid or gas) due to density changes
3	Radiation	Infra-red radiation emitted from a hot object
4	Insulator	Materials that do not allow charge or heat to pass through them easily

4 Renewable energy resources

1	**Solar**	Energy converted to electricity using solar cells
2	**Wind**	Wind causes turbines to turn, turning generators, which generate electricity
3	**Tidal**	Waves power turbines, turning generators which generate electricity
4	**Hydroelectric**	Water released from a reservoir turns turbines, turning generators to generate electricity
5	**Biofuel**	Plant matter burned to power electricity generators
6	**Geothermal**	Water is turned to steam on hot rocks underground, that turns a turbine, to turn a generator to make electricity

5 Non-renewable energy resources

1	**Coal**	Burning coal heats water, producing steam which turns turbines to generate electricity
2	**Oil**	Burned to heat water, producing steam which turns turbines to generate electricity
3	**Nuclear**	Nuclei are split in the process of nuclear fission; heat released heats water, producing steam which turns turbines to generate electricity
4	**Natural gas**	Piped to consumer and burned on site to heat water for direct use, or producing steam which turns turbines to generate electricity

6 Equations to learn

1	**Efficiency**	Efficiency = useful energy transferred ÷ total energy input
2	**Power (W)**	Power (W) = energy transferred (J) ÷ time (s)
3	**Hooke's law**	Force on spring (N) = extension (m) x spring constant (N/m)
4	**Energy transfer**	Work done (J) = force applied (N) x distance travelled (m)

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 RE Knowledge Organiser Unit 1 Abrahamic religions

Section 1: Key Vocabulary

1	allegory	Story that contains hidden meaning; characters, events and objects have symbolic function.
2	atonement	The action of making up for a sin.
3	blasphemy	Offence of speaking against or insulting God.
4	covenant	A conditional promise between God and humanity.
5	Literal view	Accept something as factually true, without need for interpretation.
6	monotheism	The state of believing in one God.
7	polytheism	The state of believing in more than one God.
8	prophet	Someone who receives messages or revelations from God.
9	ritual	A religious ceremony that involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order.
10	sacrifice	Giving something up as an offering to God/ a god.
11	salvation	To be saved from evil.
12	sin	An act that goes against God or His laws.
13	worldview	The way a person sees or thinks about the world (influenced by religion, upbringing and society).

Section 2: Origins of Abrahamic faith

1	Abraham	The common founder of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
2	Adam and Eve	The first human beings created by God.
3	Days of Creation	God created the universe in 6 days and rested on the 7th.
4	Ex Nihilo	Latin for 'out of nothing'.
5	The Fall	Human's lose their state of innocence and adopt a state of sin.
6	The Flood	God's decision to return the earth to it's pre-creation state.
7	Genesis	The first book of the Jewish and Christian scriptures (containing the story of creation).
8	Imagio Dei	Latin for 'image of God'.
9	Noah	The hero of the biblical flood story in the book of Genesis.
10	Pinnacle	The most important part of something.

Section 3: Important ideas

1	God's punishments	Adam had to work the ground for food. Eve had to obey her husband and experience pain in childbirth. Humans would die and 'return to dust'.
2	Murder of Abel	Cain sins by being jealous of his brother because prefers Abel's offering over his.
3	Original sin	Christian idea that all humans have inherited sin from Adam and Eve.

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone

Huish Episcopi Academy Year History Knowledge Organiser –

Key Terms		
1	The Church	All of the churches and the people that work in them
2	Latin	The language of the Church
3	Clergy	Someone who worked in the Church
4	Excommunication	To be thrown out of the Church
5	Crusade	A war fought between Christians and Muslims
6	Laity	Ordinary people who go to Church
7	Martyr	A person who suffers of is killed because of their beliefs
8	Mass	A Church service
9	Monastery	The place where monks live
10	Persecution	Unfair treatment of someone due to their identity
11	Pilgrimage	A religious journey
12	Purgatory	The place where a soul would stay until all their sins had been forgiven
13	Indulgence	A bought pardon for sins
14	Relic	Part of a saint's body
15	Sin	Breaking a religious law

Key Terms		
16	Jew	Someone from the Jewish race
17	Pope	The head of the Church
18	Archbishop	A very powerful bishop who is in charge of many bishops
19	Bishop	A powerful priest who is in charge of many priests
20	Priest	A member of the clergy who performed mass
21	Monk	A member of a religious community
22	Nun	A member of a religious community
23	Benefit of the Clergy	The right of people who work in the Church to have their own trials
24	Cathedral	The most important church
25	Tithe	A tax paid to the Church
26	Content	What a source tells you
27	Origin	The author of a source
28	Purpose	Why a source was created
29	Confession	Admitting sins to a priest
30	Transubstantiation	The miracle of wine and bread being turned into the body and blood of Christ

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

Huish Episcopi Academy Year History Knowledge Organiser – Year 7 The Norman Conquest

Key Dates		
1	Migration	Movement of people
2	Invade	To enter an area using force
3	Inherit	To receive something from a person who died
4	Heir	A person who inherits something
5	Succession	The next person to have an important job
6	Senlac Hill	The hill the Saxons stood on at the Battle of Hastings
7	Claimant	Someone who believes they have the right to something
8	Housecarl	A Saxon professional soldier
9	Oath	A serious promise
10	Primogeniture	The right of the eldest child to inherit property
11	Conquer	To take control using force
12	Cavalry	A group of knights on horseback
13	Archer	A soldier with a bow and arrow
14	Infantry	A foot soldier
15	Knight	A soldier on horseback
16	Coronation	The crowning of a monarch
17	Motte and bailey	Norman castle design
18	Harrying	To repeatedly attack
19	Feudal system	Norman social hierarchy
20	Source	Things that people made or wrote during the time in history you are studying
21	Interpretation	An opinion about the past
22	Papal banner	The pope's flag
23	Shield wall	A Saxon defensive battle strategy
24	Feigned retreat	A Norman battle strategy

Key Individuals		
1	Edward the Confessor	King of England from 1042-1066
2	Harold Godwinson	Earl of Wessex
3	William of Normandy	Duke of Normandy
4	Harald Hardrada	King of Norway
5	Edgar the Atheling	Edward the Confessor's great nephew

Key Dates		
1	5th January 1066	King Edward the Confessor died
2	6th January 1066	Harold Godwinson crowned
3	Summer 1066	Harold assembled the largest army in England's history on the south coast
4	8th September 1066	Harold disbanded his army
5	20th September 1066	Battle of Fulford Gate
6	25th September 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge
7	28th September	William of Normandy landed in Pevensey
8	14th October 1066	Battle of Hastings
9	Winter 1069	Harrying of the North
10	1086	Domesday Book completed

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 2 Topic Development

1. Country Classification

1	Developed	Countries with high standards of living, advanced infrastructure and strong economies.
2	Emerging	Countries transitioning between developing and developed, showing rapid improvements in infrastructure.
3	Developing	Countries with lower standards of living, less advanced infrastructure and economies that are growing but not yet strong.

2. Measuring Development

1	GNI per capita	The average income of a country's citizens.
2	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that do not survive to one year old per 1,000 births.
3	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live.
4	Literacy rate	The percentage of people who can read and write.
5	Average years of schooling	The average number of years of education that individuals have completed.
6	Human Development Index (HDI)	A development that is used to categorise the development of countries using GNI per capita, life expectancy and average years of schooling.

Factors that hinder development

1	Relief	The shape of the land
2	Extreme Climate	Places that experience very hot or very cold conditions
3	Corruption	When money is not used where it is meant to
4	Conflict	War
5	Debt	Owing money to other countries
6	Colonialism	The country was once ruled by European powers
7	Low value goods	Goods which are not worth much money when sold
8	Landlocked	A country that has no coastline
9	Civil war	A war between groups of people in the same country.
10	Inequality	Difference or unevenness in terms of value, opportunity or status among groups in a society.

Aid

1	Aid	Support given to countries to support their economic, social and environmental development
2	Aid donor	A country that gives aid
3	Bottom-up project	Often small-scale projects run by charities
4	Top Down	Often large-scale projects run by governments or large companies
5	Development gap	The gap between the richest and poorest countries in the world

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone

Huish Episcopi Academy **Year 7 Knowledge Organiser** **Term 1.2 Mi Familia y Mi Mascota**

Connectives		
1	y	and
2	o	or
3	Porque	because
4	Pero	but
5	Aunque	although

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?		
1	Mi cumpleaños es	My birthday is…
2	El dos de julio	The 2nd of July
3	Hoy	Today
4	Hoy es viernes	Today is Friday

Phonics (sounds I should know)		
1	ñ	Like in años
2	ll	Like in me llamo
3	B and V	Both sound like B
4	J	Like in jueves

¿ Qué (no) te gusta hacer?		
1	(No) me gusta (n)	I (don't) like
2	Me encanta (n)	I like
3	Odio / Detesto	I hate
4	Me interesa (n)	I am interested in
5	Me apasiona (n)	I am passionate about
6	Me aburre (n)	I am bored by
7	Me chifla (n)	I like
8	Me molesta(n)	I am annoyed by
9	Jugar al fútbol	To play football
10	Ver la televisión	To watch tv
11	Escuchar música	To listen to music
12	Bailar	To dance
13	Cocinar	To cook
14	Practicar deporte	To play sport
15	Jugar a los videojuegos	To play computer games
16	Charlar con mis amigos	To chat with my friends
17	Chatear en línea	To chat on line
18	Hacer la natación /equitación	To go swimming/ horse-riding

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone

Huish Episcopi Academy **Year 7 Knowledge Organiser** **Term 1.2 Mi Familia y Mi Mascota**

¿De dónde eres?		
1	Soy inglés	I am English (m)
2	Soy inglesa	I am English (f)
3	Soy de Inglaterra	I am from England
4	Vivo en	I live in
5	escocés/ irlandés/ /galés	English/ Irish / Welsh

¿Qué día es?				
1	lunes	Monday	5. viernes	Friday
2	martes	Tuessday	6. sábado	Saturday
3	miércoles	Wednesday	7. domingo	Sunday
4	jueves	Thursday		

Phonics (sounds I should know)		
1	-rr- (and r at the beginning of a word)	A very strong rolled R like in perro
2	-z-	Pronounced liked a "th" in English
3	-c- (before an e or i)	Pronounced like “th” in English
4	gü	Pronounced like a “gw” inEnglish

Mi familia y mascotas		
1	Madre / mamá	Mother /mum
2	Padre / papa	Father / dad
3	Hermano/a	Brother / sister
4	Hijo/a	Son / daughter
5	Primo/a	Cousin
6	Abuelo/a	Grandad / gran
7	Tío/a	Uncle / aunt
8	Nieto/a	Grandson/granddaughter
9	Una mascota	A pet
10	Tengo	I have
11	Un perro	A dog
12	Un gato	A cat
13	Un hamster	A hamster
14	Un conejo de India	A guinea pig
15	Un ratón	A mouse
16	Una rata	A rat
17	Una serpiente	A snake
18	Un caballo	A horse

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone

YEAR 7 – French – Knowledge Organiser – HALF-TERM 2

Parle-moi de ta famille - Tell me about your family	
Dans ma famille...	In my family...
il y a...	there is/are...
ma mère / ma belle-mère	my mum / my step-mum
ma sœur	my sister
ma grand-mère	my grandma
mon père / mon beau-père	my dad / my step-dad
mon frère	my brother
mon grand-père	my grandad
mes frères et sœurs	my brothers and sisters
Elle / Il s'appelle...	She / He is called...
Elle / Il a ... ans	She / He is ... years old

Tu es comment? - What are you like?	
J'ai les yeux... (bleus / verts / noisette / marron)	I have... (blue / green / hazel / brown) eyes.
J'ai les cheveux... (blonds / roux / gris / noirs / bruns)	I have... (blonde / red / grey / black / brown) hair.
longs	long
courts	short
raides	straight
ondulés	wavy
bouclés / frisés	curly
Je suis... / Je ne suis pas...	I am... / I am not...
grand(e)	tall
petit(e)	small
mince	slim
gros(se)	big / fat
drôle / marrant(e)	funny

Decris ton père / ton frère / ta mère / ta sœur - Describe your dad / your brother / your mum / your sister			
ton / ta / tes	your	**Elle / Il aime... (+ NOUN or INFINITIVE VERB)** **Elle aime le tennis / Il aime jouer au tennis**	She / He likes... She likes tennis / He likes to play tennis
Mon père a...	My dad has...	**Elle / Il préfère... (+ NOUN or INFINITIVE VERB)**	She / He prefers...
Mon père est... / Mon père n'est pas...	My dad is... / My dad isn't...	**Elle / Il porte...**	She / He wears
Elle a... / Il a... (...ans / les cheveux... / les yeux...)	She has... / He has... (...years / ... hair / ... eyes)	**une barbe**	a beard
Elle est... / Il est... grand / grande	She is... / He is... tall	**chauve**	bald

YEAR 7 – French – Knowledge Organiser – HALF-TERM 2

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire? Qu'est-ce qu'elle/il aime faire? - What do you like doing? What does she/he like doing?	
J'aime... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I like...
Elle / Il aime... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He likes...
J'adore... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I love...
Elle / Il adore... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He loves
Je déteste... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I hate...
Elle / Il déteste... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He hates...
Je n'aime pas... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I don't like...
Elle / Il n'aime pas... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He doesn't like...
Je préfère... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I prefer...
Elle / Il préfère... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He prefers...

As-tu des animaux? Decris ton animal – Do you have any pets? Describe your pet	
J'ai...	I have...
un chat / deux chats	a cat / two cats
un chien / deux chiens	a dog / two dogs
un lapin / deux lapins	a rabbit / two rabbits
un cochon d'Inde / deux cochons d'Inde	a guinea pig / two guinea pigs
un poisson rouge / deux poissons rouges	a goldfish / two goldfish
un oiseau / deux oiseaux	a bird / two birds
un serpent / deux serpents	a snake / two snakes
un cheval / deux chevaux	a horse / two horses
une tortue / deux tortues	a tortoise / two tortoises
une araignée / deux araignées	a spider / two spiders
qui s'appelle...	who is called...
qui s'appellent...	who are called...
Elle / Il est...	She / He is...

Quels animaux preferes-tu/veux-tu? - What animals do you prefer/do you want?	
Je préfère les... (araignées / chats / chiens / chevaux / cochons d'Inde / lapins / oiseaux / serpents / tortues)	I prefer... (spiders / cats / dogs / horses / guinea pigs / rabbits / birds / snakes / tortoises)
car elles / ils sont	because they are...
Mon animal préféré est le...	My favourite animal is...
À l'avenir	In the future
Je veux avoir...	I want to have...

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

MA FAMILLE – MY FAMILY

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 2 Singing and the Elements

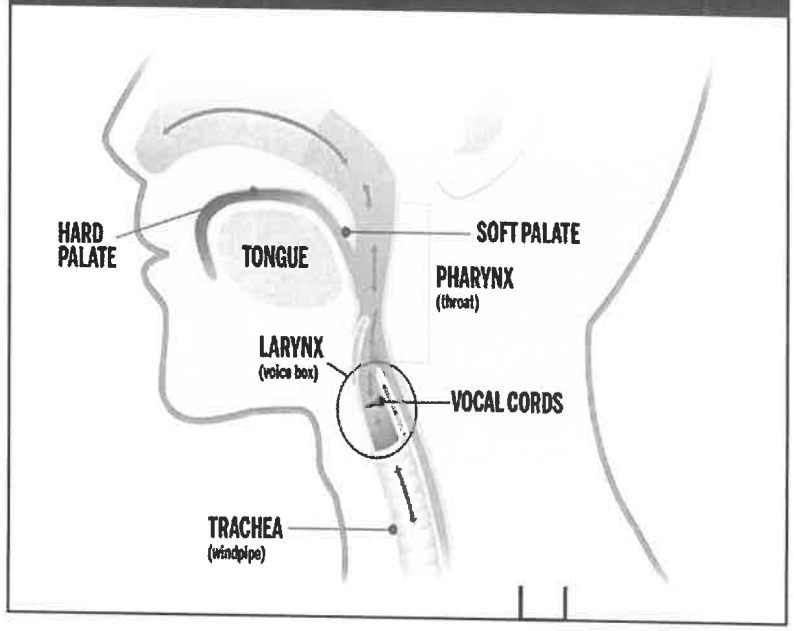
Section 1

1	**Breathing**	The processes of taking in, or removing air from the body through mouth or nose.
2	**Larynx**	The voice box
3	**Diaphragm**	A muscle below the lungs, which helps push air through the voice.
4	**Phrasing**	The shape of the melody, and how it should be sung.
5	**Blending**	Bringing voices together in equal balance.
6	**Song**	A piece of music, performed with the voice (sung)
7	**Verse**	The part of the song which tells the story.
8	**Chorus**	The memorable, most repeated part of a song.
9	**Chant**	Singing all together in a free rhythm
10	**A cappella**	Unaccompanied voices. No background music.
11	**Diction**	The precise pronunciation of words.

Section 2

Soprano	Higher female voice
Alto	Lower female voice
Tenor	Higher male voice
Bass	Lower male voice

Section 3



Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 2 Singing and the Elements

Section 4				
1	**Melody**	The series of different notes or sounds that make a tune		
2	**Articulation**	The way that the notes are played or sung.	**Legato**	Smooth
			Staccato	Short and spiky
			Accent	Stronger note with more emphasis
3	**Dynamics**	The loudness/softness of the music	**Forte**	Loud
			Piano	Quiet
4	**Tempo**	Speed of the music	**Allegro**	Fast
			Adagio	Slow
5	**Structure**	The order of different sections of a song or a piece of music		
6	**Harmony**	The sound created when two or more sounds of different pitches are played at the same time		
7	**Instrumentation**	The use of different musical instruments or voices.		
8	**Rhythm**	Length of notes and how they are organised		
9	**Texture**	How layers of sound interact within a piece of music		

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 1: Introduction to Drama

UNIT 1: Intro to Drama		
Section A Staging/Sound		
1	Still Image	A frozen picture created by actors using their bodies to show a scene, idea, or moment
2	Transition	Movement from one scene to next without breaking flow of action
3	Thought Track	Character steps out of scene to share with audience how they are feeling
4	Monologue	An extended speech by a single character
5	Reaction	The response of an actor to an event, line, or action in a scene
6	Narration	Spoken commentary for the audience
7	Soundscape	Use of sounds to create an atmosphere or setting in a performance
8	Body Propping	Using your body to create and 'become' an object
9	Devising	Creating a performance without a script - improvising, brainstorming and experimenting
10	Rehearsal	The practice and preparation of a performance by actors
Section B	Acting Terminology	
1	Projection	How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis	The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone	The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture	Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact	Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression	Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture	The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language	The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Tea Light Project

1 Health & Safety

1	Safety Goggles	Protects your eyes from dust and wood chips
2	Aprons	Wear these to protect your clothes
3	Emergency stop button	Used to switch of the power to help stop accidents on the machines
4	PPE	Personal protection equipment i.e. goggles
5	Safety rules	Rules that keep us all safe in the workshop i.e. wear PPE

2 Materials & Equipment

1	Softwoods	Softwood is wood from trees such as conifers. Softwoods trees have resin canals but lack pores i.e. Pine.
2	Manufactured boards	Comprise a range of sheet materials produced by pressing and bonding together wood particles, fibres or veneers to achieve particular characteristics. Examples include MDF & Plywood
3	PVA glue	Glue used to glue the wooden parts together
4	Danish oil	Danish oil is a wood finishing oil, added to a product to preserve and enhance it
5	Coping Saw	Used to cut wood along curved lines
6	Gentleman's Saw	Used to cut wood in straight lines (smaller projects)
7	Pillar Drill	Used with a drill bit in the chuck to drill holes in wood, metal & plastic
8	Bench Vice	Used to securely clamp work together when it is gluing

Huish Episcopi Academy
The best in everyone™

3 Design

1	**Free hand sketching**	Quick fast drawings. Make look unfinished.
2	**Drawing**	A more refined piece of work. Considered finished.
3	**Construction line**	A faint line put onto the paper first which is faint that allows you to work on more accurately when you have planned out you drawing
4	**Render / Rendering**	Render(ing) means to add colour.
5	**Thick & Thin Line Technique**	A drawing technique used to enhance drawings (thick black line around outside edge of drawings)
6	**Annotation**	Notes you add to your work to describe something. These should be descriptive or discussing your idea and **not just a label.**

Diagram A - Pillar Drill

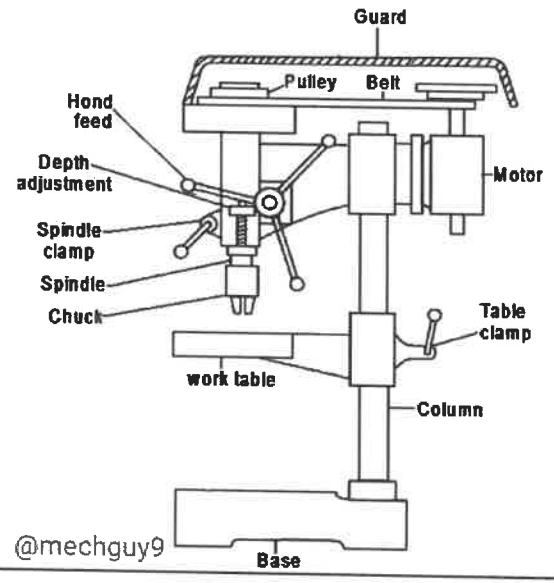


Diagram B - Coping Saw

Diagram C - Gentleman's Saw

1 - The credibility of sources		
1	Credibility	How trustworthy or believable something is.
2	Source	Where information comes from, like a book, website, or person.
3	Audience	The people who read, watch, or listen to something.
4	Plagiarism	Copying someone else's work and saying it's your own.
5	Referencing	Giving credit to the sources you used for information.
6	Citation	A note that shows where you got your information from.
7	Paraphrase	Rewriting information in your own words.

2 Features of word processors		
1	Application software	Programs that help you do specific tasks on a computer, like games or word processors.
2	Word processor	A program used for writing and editing text, like Microsoft Word.
3	Formatting	Changing how text looks, like making it bold or changing its colour.
4	Fonts	Different styles of text, like Arial or Times New Roman.
5	Icons	Small pictures that represent programs or files on your computer.
6	Text wrapping	Making text go around an image or object in a document.
7	Cropping	Cutting out parts of an image to make it smaller or focus on one part.
8	Recolouring	Changing the colors in an image.

3 Planning a blog		
1	Blog	A website where people write about their thoughts, experiences, or interests.
2	Assessment criteria	The rules or guidelines used to judge how good something is.
3	Feedback	Comments or suggestions about how to improve something.
4	Summative	A type of assessment that shows what you have learned at the end of a unit or course.

4 Copyright law		
1	Appropriate	Suitable or right for a particular situation.
2	Copyright	A law that protects people's original work from being copied without permission.
3	Licensing	Getting permission to use someone else's work.
4	Creative Commons	A type of license that lets people share their work with some rules.